

## SALVAGING LUSITANIA DOUBTED BY EXPERTS

British Admiralty Consider  
Task of Extremely Difficult One.

OTHERS SAY CHANCE EXISTS

Torpedoed Liner Lies in 20 Feet of  
Water, and Something Entirely  
New Will Have to Be Used to Raise  
Hull.

[Special Cable to Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, May 20.—English opinion is divided as to the practicability of salvaging the Lusitania, which will be attempted by Americans, according to dispatches prominently displayed in London papers. Admiralty experts consider the task an extremely difficult one and express grave doubt that any plan can be devised whereby enough of the ship can be brought to the surface to make the operation worth while.

Private shipping circles, however, are much interested in the attempt and believe that there is a chance for someone to bring the 11 boats victim from the ocean bed. There is a depth of 250 feet of water at the spot where the liner lies, and opinion here is that something entirely new will have to be tried in order to get her up.

The most likely suggestion even advanced in England called for the construction of a huge floating crane, 300 feet long, 100 feet wide and twenty feet deep. It was proposed at a favorable state of the tide that this be attached to the wreck by means of numerous steel cables—it was calculated as many as 800 would be necessary—so placed that when the tide rose the vessel would be lifted from the bottom of the ocean. It would then be towed toward the coast and beached at a spot suitable for pumping operations.

The biggest question in the minds of the British is to what extent the huge vessel resisted the action of the waves and tides on the seabed. Divers who have been at work on the Lusitania for the last three years salvaging the gold which she carried when torpedoed, have reported that little is left of that vessel intact except her big boilers, and it is considered possible that in the seven years which have elapsed since the Lusitania went down, she, too, might have disintegrated considerably.

(C. 1922, Public Ledger Co.)

Orange Crop Loses 42 Per Cent.  
WASHINGTON, May 20.—Shipments from the 1921 California orange crop will be about 13,000,000 boxes, according to final estimates received today by the Department of Agriculture. The loss, due to the wind damage of last December, was 2,500,000 boxes and to the freeze of January 7, 200,000 boxes. These losses of 2,700,000 boxes were estimated at 42 per cent of the production.

New Southern Railroad.  
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 20.—New Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia Railroad will cost \$200,000 in Alabama construction.

## DR. SCHURMAN GAINS STRONG HOLD AS MINISTER TO CHINA

Visits to All Consular Districts Conduce to Better Feeling  
and Stimulate American Trade Relations.  
Shanghai Publishes His Speeches.

SHANGHAI, May 20.—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman may be so expert in handling China and the Chinese because of his long acquaintance with China during his presidency of Cornell University. Or it may be that he is exceptionally gifted in handling difficult situations. But it is already being admitted everywhere that he is the strongest American minister to China in many years. In Shanghai they say he is head and shoulders over his colleagues. His visit to Shanghai this week is proof that he understands that China consists of more than a single-walled city in which the American minister talks to the British minister and the British minister talks only to the Almighty.

This is a business community which is affected more potently by Chinese politics than are the diplomats, tourists and dilettantes of Peking. It hides and skins do not move because of the American minister's visit. It is not the relative merits of Liang Shin Yi, Shanghai may be out millions of dollars, while the talking of cabers and other sportive activities of Chinese tuchuns mean to Peking only amusement and a change in the conversation.

Schurman Appreciated.  
Hitherto the American community in Shanghai did not know its minister. A man here might represent more American interests than any half-dozen more highly polished teachers in Peking. But he was a stranger to the minister who had to protect those interests. The minister was called off, just as the President of the United States is called off, to know what was happening in his own country. The visit of Mr. Schurman, therefore, is keenly appreciated by the American community, which is of the opinion that he is on the job and that he is getting to know first-hand the serious and tantalizingly difficult problems, which daily confront him.

For here is not merely a matter of buying and selling. A business man has to be a diplomat and a politician. A local official levies unfair taxes. If the business man is too aggressive in his protests, the official might instigate a boycott against his goods. A little diplomacy may do the job. Perhaps a protest to Peking is necessary or a letter to the tuchun of the province. The business man, his minister and his consul have to be ever watchful, not only against the irregularities of Chinese officials, but also against the propagandistic efforts of his competitors. Americans are neither the only sufferers in this respect nor are they angels. It is a matter of give and take. When the American minister, however, is a highbrow, who believes that all is well in the world because there has been no sandstorm in Peking, the American business man is in a sad way.

Visits All Consular Districts.  
Schurman's trip to every consular district in China, his conversation

with business men, his intimate study of peculiar local problems and his amazing ability to grasp a situation, to grapple with unusual factors and to sympathize with the men who are doing the square thing for American trade and interests here, are already creating a better spirit among Americans in China.

Although the minister and the consular service are independent of each other, the character of foreign affairs in China is such that there must be co-operation between the legations and consulates. If American interests are to be adequately protected. Very few Americans in the United States, particularly members of Congress, realize what a consular official has to do in this country.

Take the office in Shanghai. Edwin S. Cunningham is consul-general. He has a very large staff who do their work well. There are two assessors for instance, who sit in the mixed court and judge between Chinese and Americans, and on stated days as committing magistrates in Chinese cases. The mixed court is one of the most interesting tribunals in the world. It is a court both of first instance and final appeal. The judges are of many nationalities. Although there is much that is wrong with the mixed court, it is undoubtedly the best judicial organ in China, and the British and American assessors have the highest reputations in it.

Then there must be a man to register land, for land held in this city and in many other places in the consular district is held under American law, and has to be protected by American officials. There is the vice room, which must deal with the intricate problem of the Section 6 certificate. Certain Chinese are permitted to enter the United States despite the exclusion act. Thousands of students go to America every year. The consulate means to those thousands the gateway to the United States. Merchants going to America often found a lack of co-operation between the State Department and the immigration authorities.

Some American ministers had only a hazy conception of the tasks of the Shanghai consulate or of any consulate.

Incident at Foochow.

The attitude of the Chinese toward Dr. Schurman's trip is most informing. In Foochow this story has been told. An amah (female servant) saw the minister arrive with one Chinese boy to act as his servant. She saw her own tuchun appear with an entire army of soldiers, and the streets through which he moved were closed for hours with soldiers lining them on both sides. She said: "It is remarkable that this great man from the 'Land of Flowers' can travel in China with only one servant, while our own tuchun here has to keep thousands of soldiers to protect him from his own people." In Shanghai

while Dr. Schurman was talking, I sat next to a representative grain merchant, who all the time kept murmuring to himself, "Hao, hao! Good, good."

The Chinese like Dr. Schurman because he does not tell them that America will save China. They are tired of that. So many Americans have promised so much to China that the United States never did and never could do that it is more than refreshing to listen to a representative American who is not making rash promises. Dr. Schurman's message on the trip has been, "America can only help those who help themselves." Every vernacular paper in Shanghai printed his address in full, which is very unusual, because of translation difficulties, and they commented upon it favorably. One important Chinese editor said to me, "Dr. Schurman must be a great man in America since he is so honest and bold."

(C. 1922, Public Ledger Co.)

## COTTON SPINNING AT LOW MARK IN APRIL.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Cotton spinning activity showed a marked decrease in April as compared with March and with April of last year. Census Bureau statistics announced today showed 6,635,666,969 active spindles hours during April compared with 7,779,330,793 in March this year. There were 35,834,926 cotton spinning spindles in place on April 30, this year, of which 31,359,256 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 21,874,496 in March, and 32,597,453 in April of last year.

Based on an activity of twenty-four and two-third days, allowance being made for the observance of Patriot's Day in some localities and on eight and seven-tenths hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during April was 26,921,094 as compared with 21,874,496 for March this year.

Active spindles and the number of spindles hours, respectively, for April, by Southern States, were announced as follows:

Alabama, 1,207,102 and 289,994,461.  
Georgia, 2,827,337 and 602,910,514.  
North Carolina, 5,170,575 and 1,265,115,775.  
South Carolina, 4,550,310 and 1,269,135,005.  
Tennessee, 523,127 and 122,768,628.  
Virginia, 696,313 and 152,682,755.

## WESTERN CANADA TO IMPROVE STOCK

Four Hundred Purebred Bulls to Be  
Distributed by the Federal  
Government.

CALGARY, ALTA., May 20.—Four hundred purebred bulls are to be distributed in Western Canada soon by the Federal government as a part of its general campaign to replace scrub animal with blooded herds.

The animals have been purchased by the chief of the live-stock branch of the Department of Agriculture at auction sales held recently in the prairie provinces. These sales were a part of the government campaign in distributing the purebred animals the government arranges easy terms of payment. The Calgary bull sale, considered of minor importance a few years ago, is now one of the largest of its kind in the world.

# 8 STORE BUYING POWER

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And in order to give that kind of service—furniture must, of necessity, be made "good" all the way through.

It must be quality merchandise.

A lot of people figure that such furniture—furniture of quality—costs so much that it is away "out of their reach."

But if there is anything to quantity buying; if it really is possible to buy in large wholesale quantities cheaper

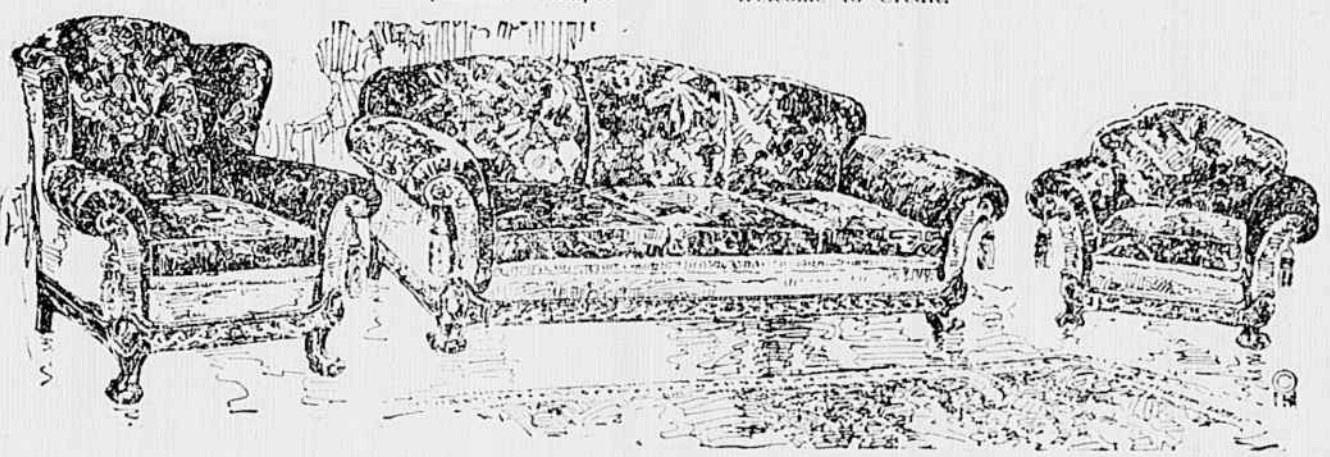
than buying for one or two stores at a time, then the 8-store buying power of the Phillip Levy Stores can only mean one thing to you—to your pocketbook.

That you will find on display here at the Richmond Store—305 West Broad Street—permanent investment furniture and home furnishings at about the price you want to pay.

It is your own money that you are spending, and you ought to know just "how much" of quality it will buy for you if you only give it a chance.

So we say to you again—take the necessary time to look around and compare—that is the only way you'll ever really know.

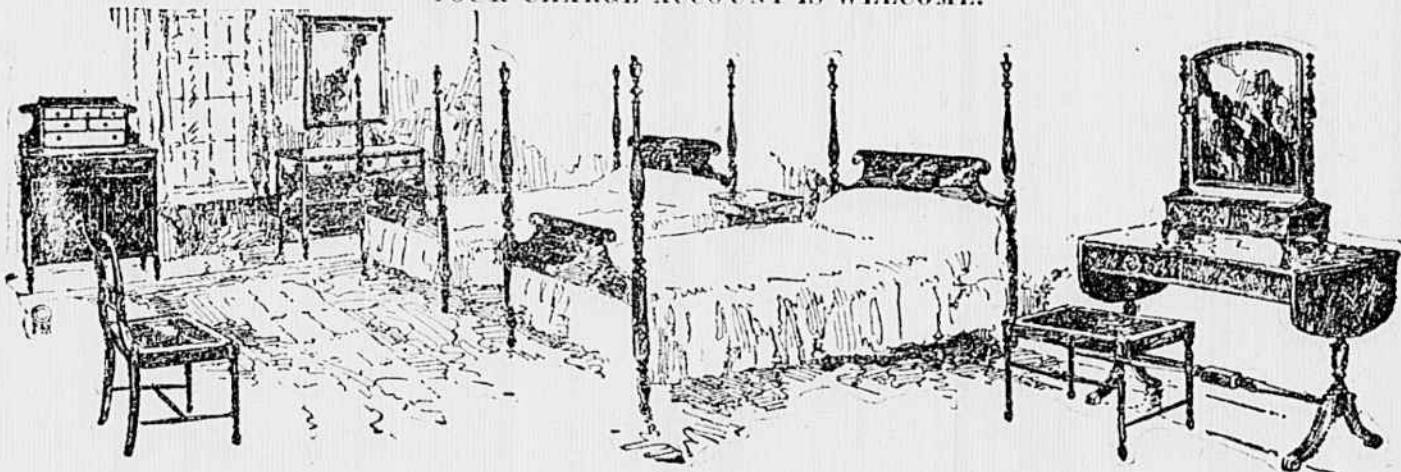
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Living-Room Furniture, to give you an investment return for the money you spend, must be comfortable and look well—not only when you first place it in your home, but in the years that follow. So Living-Room Furniture—to last—must be built right inside—the inner construction—that part which you cannot see—must have quality built into—all the way through. Here in the Phillip Levy Store you'll find Living-Room Suites that are built right "inside," upholstered in tapestries, Velours and Damasks—at prices that only our 8-Store Buying Power can bring you. 3-piece overstuffed suites priced as low as \$198.50.

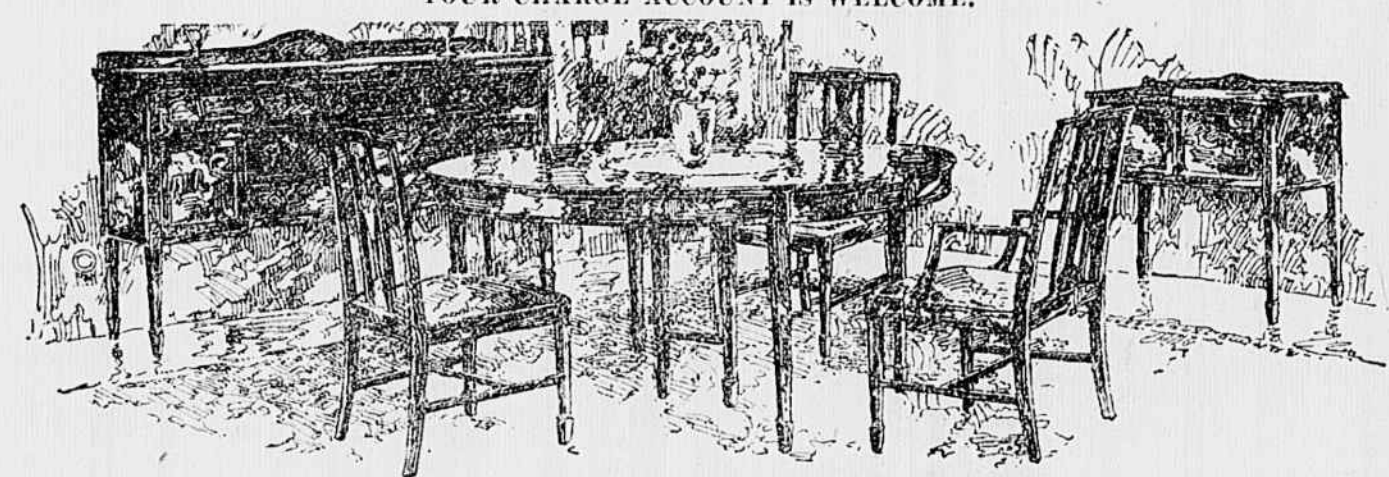
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## New Designs in Bedroom Suites at Rockbottom Prices

If you are looking for money-saving values in quality Bedroom Furniture—you can find them here at Phillip Levy's. Buying Furniture wholesale as we do—carloads at a time—enables us to sell the well-known Grand Rapids, Mich., Period Furniture at little or no more than something cheaply made and unknown. Almost any design you want, in either Ivory, Brown Mahogany or American Walnut—at just about the price you want to pay.

YOUR CHARGE ACCOUNT IS WELCOME.



## Where Quality Meets Value in Dining-Room Suites

Here at Phillip Levy's you will find—day in and day out—the best Dining-Room values in the city. A little shopping around on your part will easily prove this to you. Among the many beautiful periods on display right now are French Chippendale, Queen Anne, Sheraton and Tudor. Most of these splendid values are finished in "Dull" Brown Mahogany and American Walnut and are moderate in price. Welcome to look, whether you are buying or not—welcome to credit.

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